

all ages being borne along, always interesting to the student esting to the student of human nature, and sometimes instructive to the philosopher. The weather structive to the philosopher. The weather or causes some difference, but not much. A severe rain or a own grow may temporarily check the stream, but at the first signs of clearing the size of the stream is enlarged to the usual proportions.

Among the early comers are the smart young business men, who, on the way down town, drop in for their letters. In some instances the business is not strictly legitimate, and if the individual who sorts his letters at one of the human nature.

letters at one of the stands be too flashily dressed innocent correspondents could get a few bints by looking over his shoulder and watching the peculiar smile developed by postmarks. No two same piace, and the indications are that the balt was not wasted. Squads of office boys come early some with mail

pouches and others with capacious pockets. If the mail be late, the older boys saunter around, indulge in cigarettes, demonstrate to one another the importance of each par-



ns when he is booming the firm that employs him. The younger boys skylark in the doorwars and amuse one another with bits from the variety stage.

Life is too much of a show for them to be serious, but they are not quite so troublesome as a tree t toys. Some of them after boxes, and they would not be serious but the doors of the letter boxes, and they would not sellittle themselves by asking taller boys to get the mail for them.

The attention tyres as when he is boom-

The attention turns from the antice of the boys to the appearance of a group of young women, attractive in features and dress. All have letters to mail, but only one inquires at the window for a letter. Receiving the avelope, she parts from her companions and at one of the end, pulls out the end,

does not hurry a single page. Her



the man may clineb his hand and mut-im-eil. Most men have the power of onirol but the individuals that the artist



AT THE POREIGN DELIVERY.

would not have to wait long before seeing that the persons they are waiting for are generally young and of the opposite sex. At about the same hour the office boys appear again with pouches for the outgoing mails, and a little later the stream begins to diminish, but at no time is the corridor completely deserted. Hoys from the newspaper offices are there at all hours for the principal mails, but as a rule the hours of daylight are the best for observing an interesting leature of city life.

INTELLECT IN NEW BONNETS. Exciting Adventures of a Committee of the Woman's Press Club,

Two young women tripped from the step of Broadway car at Thirty-ninth street and walked with the most carnest and businesslike manner along the shady side of the cross street toward Madison avenue. You would have said, had you seen them, that they were well, it would be hard to tell what you would have said. They were evidently ladies, and yet the character lines in their faces were a triffe too deeply set for you to think that they were of the idle and immature class of rich men's daughters. They might have been taken for earnest students of some one of the arts-music or painting, or, at all events, something serious, But they were pretty girls, 25 or 26 years old, and faultlessly dressed in walking gowns and light jackets to match. with here and there a velvet ribbon fluttering.
They were members of the Reception Com-

mittee of the Woman's Press Club and one was the famous Lilly R. Luen of the Daily —, while the other was the no less noted Sally Spinster of the —. They were hurrying because it was last Thursday, only forty-eight hours before the grand reception at the Wo-man's Press Club, and their duty was to visit each lady member who was down for an ad-dress or a song at the reception in order to make certain that the programme would be carried out without hitch or failure.

In a few minutes they were in the presence of the lady who is everywhere known as "Aunt Augusta." she whose essays on the care of children and the rearing of girls and the value children and the rearing of girls and the value of college training are everywhere read with interest, though she is an old maif and boasts that she never saw even the front door of a woman's college in her life. Bhe is usually calm and dignified, but now she was in a flutter.

Come right in dears, she said, and make yourself as cosey as you can.

"We have railed," said one of the visitors, as a committee of the Fress Club to assure ourselves that you know of nothing to interiere with your coming to the reception on baturday. We would also—"Ob. I'll be there," said Aunt Augusta, with unwonted, almost youthful sprightliness. "I'll be there and will make the address you expect of me. Let me see—er—er—what was it to be about? Ob. yea. I'm to talk on 'Earnest, Practical Women."

The committee were aghast.

"Weal!" they shouted, almost together, "Haven't you prepared your address yet?"

Well no, I haven't yet, "said Aunt Augusta." but I've got my new bonnet. It came to-day, and it is such a love of a thing. Nothing but a shape, you know, with a bunch of hysoinths and an old gold—but let me show it to you." She ran to a aupboard and in an instant resp-

she ran to a supboard and in an instant resppeared with the new bonnet on her head. Advanoing to a glass also not the bonnet on to
suit hernelf to a nicety, talking all the white
attent the trouble she had had to see one to
such a but as abe wished for at Dr. John Hall's
citurh on Sunday. She said that upon her
word the sight of the bonnet drove the sermon
and the sight poth completely out of her
head, but alse managed to remember every detall of the make-up of the hat, and was able to
order it reproduced to a T. The young committee women went in raptures over the new
boll of the make-up of the hat, and was able to
order it reproduced to a T. The young committee women went in raptures over the new
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order it reproduced to a T. The young committee women went in raptures over the new
boll of the make-up of the hat, and was able to
order it reproduced to a T. The young committee women went in raptures over the new
boll of the make-up of the hat, and went
boll of the make-up of the hat, and the service
was leaving they were reminded of their duty
by Aunt Augusta's farswell words.

I have a long article to write for the Besser
to-night and a still longer one to write to-morrow, but i'll be at the raception and I'll have
my address ready, I'm sirkid it won't be very
good or thoughtful, but, thank fortune, I've
grant bonner, and thus a produce of the progrant bonner, and thus a produce of the progrant bonner, and thus a produce of the promy some and the service of the promy some and the service of the promy some and the service of the promy some of the

AMID THE PASSING SHOW. cannot slimpes of were too foreibly hit, and USES OF THE PHONOGRAPH.

WONDERFUL CHANGES MADE IN THE SENSITIVE INSTRUMENT.

As Aid in Medicine, in the Learning of Languages, and in Electrics—Magnified Records Used for Identifying Voices. Dr. J. Mount Bleyer of this city has been making a collection of voices for nearly five years, and he has now fully 500 specimens, which can be heard at any time by putting them in his phonograph and setting the machine in motion. Dr. Bieyer makes a specialty in diseases of the throat, lungs, and respiratory organs, and his use of the phonograph and micro-graphophone have been made solely for the purpose of ascertaining the practica value of these inventions in regard to medical and other sciences. Although his experiments are by no means finished, the results of his studies thus far have proved gratifying.

The voices are all taken on wax cylinders, five inches long by three in diameter. Among the collection are about thirty solos by Julius Perciti, the famous tenor, who appeared at Perotti, the famous tenor, who appeared at the Metropolitan Opera House a year ago. Twenty cylinders are devoted to Carl Streit-mann's songs, including his "Gypsy Baron" and "Beggar Student," When Dr. Bleyer went to Europe last summer to attend the Tenth In-ternational Medical Congress at Berlin he took a message from Carl Streitmann to his father in Vienna, which was reproduced in the natural tone of voice through the phonograph. A message from the father was sent back to the son in the same manner.
"Few people have any idea." Dr. Bleyer said

to a reporter the other day. "of the wonderful changes that have been made in the phonograph since it first came out from the work-shop of Thomas Edison. The instrument has graph since it first eams out from the workshop of Thomas Edison. The instrument has
now been so perfected that it is capable of
faithfully representing every word, syliable,
vowel, consonant, aspirant, or, indeed,
sounds of any kind. A curious feature of
the modern phonograph is the difference
made in the key of the voice by an increase or decrease in the velocity of the cylinder. If the latter is turned as fast in transmitting the voice as it is in receiving, the sound
is reproduced with almost mathematical fidelity. If, however, the cylinder is turned more
slowly, the voice is reproduced in a much lower
tone. So, on the ord, r hand, if the mechanism
is moved more rapidly, the voice is reproduced in a much higher key. This
curious fact enables a person to hear
himself speak as it is he had been
endowed with different vocal organs. A contraito, for example, who sings a song into the
apparatus in her usual style may hear it reproduced as she gave it, or, by changing the
speed of the motor, as a so, rano, mozzo soprano, high treble, or, on the other hand, as a
baritone, basso, or even basso-profundo. Of
course, there is a change in the key. The
high treble sings so rapidly as to grate upon
the ear, while the basso vocalizes so slowly as
to suggest somolent fatigue. Strange to say,
the quality of voice which the French call time
bre remains unchanged, no matter what time
is employed.

"The minute indentations on the cylinder
can be photographed and enlarged, put on
metal, and then printed. Just as each man



PHONOGRAPHIC BECORD MAGNIFIED.

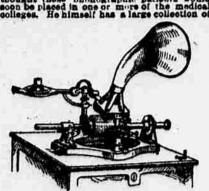
liffers from every other man in face, physique ignature, habits, and modes of thought, so

differs from every other man in face, physique, signature, habits, and modes of thought, so does he differ also from an acoustic stand-point. 'A photograph of a sneech prepared in the manner mentioned would be an acourate a method of identifying a man as his photograph itself.

"But it is in medical science that the phonograph is destined to exert a greater influence, its value in this branch its barety beginning to be appreciated. For some years I have occupied myself in studying the uses to which this machine might be put in the medical, as well as in other sciences, and I can safely say that already in the present stage of its construction, the phonograph can be made to record many of the symptoms usual in diseases of the respiratory organs, in both normal and abnormal states. For instance, the voice of singers with a good voice may be recorded and kept for comparison, in case of any aliment, making the normal record a standard. Phonograms of tenors, baritones, and bases may be preserved, the voices studied as to the different shades of tone and quality, and be found of value in clinical, as well as in other demonstrations. Good records of specimen patients, illustrating a certain cough, such as the whoop or whooping cough, asthmatic cough, bronchitis, stenosis of the larynz, and in croup and dipatheria, would be of great benefit, particularly in cases of dipatheria and croup where the stenosis is maked. A standard of operation might be selected, and the students, listening through a cylinder, receive the impression therefrom as to about the correct time when operative inte-ference becomes necessary. With the sild of such practical demonstration in the lecture rooms of our colleges. I am certain that our students and could be presented in the various stages of the case."

Dr. Bieyer incidentally remarked that he experience could be taken and kept then living examples would always be in readiness and could be presented in the various stages of the case."

Dr. Bieyer incidentally remarked that he thought these



cylinders illustrating the different forms of lung and threat diseases, including atammering cougsing, hoarseness, and nasal troubles.

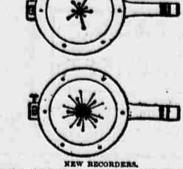
Tou must remember, said Dr. Bieser, that the many uses to which this valuable mechine may be put are just beginning to be realized. A practical application of the phonograph has been suggested by Dr. Richard B. Rosenthal, which is already productive of very satisfactory results. That is the instruction in the pronunciation of tersign languages. I am total that a number of Dr. Rosenthal's punits are allered with books and preserved cylinders to match. The method of study is to train the eye and the ear at the same time, and a nupil, with his lesson on the cylinder, can, by hearing it over and over again, master the pronunciation, while the eye follows the printed text, which makes him familier with the spelling and appearance of the words.

"As an automatic teacher of elecution this novel idea has been brought into actual execution, and is at the present time being practiced by a number of actors and actresses. The example was set by Clars Morris, who obtained a phonograph and used it oascerrain exactly how her speech sounded. She had become convinced that no speaker could datch the tones of his or her own voice exactly as others did. It occurred to her that by speaking into a phonograph and used it oascerrain exactly how her speech sounded. She had become convinced that no speaker could datch the tones of his or her own voice exactly as others did. It occurred to her that by speaking into a phonograph and used it oascerrain exactly how here seeded admirably. She redied doubtful portious of her rises into the machine, and had it seeds them again and again for her criticism. The story of Miss Morris's experiment leaked out, and now there can be counted at least a dozen players who, in the studying their parts for next seeaon, are calling this machine to assist them in their efforts to ward correct you lization.

"Mr. Edison has made several experiments which so the should which a MICRO-GRAPHOPHONE.

stated by Mr. Edison that the whole of Nicholas Nickleby can be recorded upon four cylinders, each four inches in diameter and eight inches lone. In a letter I have recently received from Mr. Edison, he stated that he is making several experiments on a very delicate diaphragm, which is intended to record the faintest sound, such as a very faint breath. The result of these experiments has not been made public.

Lieut Bettini's experiments have shown that to attain these ends charges must be made in the recorder as in the reproducer. In his re-



NEW RECORDERS.

corder, instead of attaching the recording knile to one point in the centre of the diaphragm, as in other talking machines, he uses a device which he calls a suider, because it looks like one to which a knile is attached with branches, or legs, of different lengths attached to several points of the diaphragm on the obverse site. Buppose a spider attached to a vibratory body by many legs of different lengths, six, or eight, or more. Two or three of the points of streamment may sometimes be dead points and unable to transmit vibrations, but by the others the knile will receive all that is necessary to make a good record. The spider gives to his atrength is concentrated from several points whereas in other machines it has but one source. It gives to the knile will great steadiness, and, moreover, not only are all the tones recorded, but also the half tones, the over tones, and the intermediate tones, the over tones, and the intermediate tones, the over tones, and the intermediate tones, the over tones and the intermediate tones, and from this point or place to communicate vibrations by independent conductors to the several disphragms.

But that is not the only important end attained by this device. It is very desirable to be able to reproduce the exact natural pitch or

tone of the voice or other sound. As with a number of tuning forks, some of which will gather vibrations where others will not one disphragm, also, will take certain vibrations which others are unable to take on account of teasions, dimensions, and other physical conditions of the same disphragm. In the micrographon-no, having a diaphragm divided into several divisions of different tensions, dimensions or other different physical conditions, a more natural reproduction is obtained, both in volume and in pitch, because, in case unusual vibrations should be reproduced, one or more disphragms will sympathize with these vibrations and no vibration is lost. With such devices the micro-graphophone gives a reproduction for which no hearing tubes are necessary. The voice and all other sounds are smitted into the room, still retaining all their natural qualities, and each completely distinct and distinguishable.

An Unmarketable Cargo that Father Mahoney Has Used with Good Result In a few months Bishop Loughlin of Brookyn will dedicate a new edifice in the parish of Our Lady of Good Counsel, of which the Rev.
Eugene P. Mahoney is the rector. The
first stone of the foundation was laid on May 5
of last year, and the edifice is now completely built with the exception of inside work and the erection of two polished granite pillars at the main entrance. The material used is granite that same all the way from Norway.



Tre years and Tathor Mahonor, when chanlain of the Kings County Pentantar, purchased as new of a round with a frontage of
the filled a small from a streamer and
and resed a small from a streamer and
and the streamer an

ALL FROM CEYLON.

behind us, densely wooded above a certain height; for the Ceylon Government is not like the Legislature at Albany. It considers the preservation of the rain supply more important than the heaty enrichment of a few men, by the slaughter of timber on all the hilliops. Up to this line, and on all the smaller hills, as well as in the valleys as far as the eye can reach, nothing can be seen but tea. In the distance are the white bungalows and its factories of other planters. Some have suggestive names—"Abbotslord" and "Holyrood"—in memory of the home lead. The estate on which I am stopping is the "Great Western." known of all men who have to do with tea.

You would scarcely think, as you look over the vast areas planted with tea, that the tea boom in Ceylon was a very recent thing. Such is the case, however. In 1890 there were hardly 168,000 pounds exported. This year the amount will be close to 42,000,000. Ceylon's great export in former years was coffee. But a wretched little fungus appeared about ten years ago, and ruined the phyllowers was to the soffee in Ceylon. The coffee trees withered and wassed almost in a night. Hundreds of planters were ruined. Then it was that men bethought themselves of lea, and as soon as this idea started it went with a rush. Many things helped. China, with an economic insight which has no parallel ourside of the United States and Turkey, had been pliing on export duties to the permanent injury of her trade in tea, Japan had persisted in antiquated processes of preparalicon. But the way in which Ceylon teas, took was due after all to their intrinsic merit. There was no miserable adulterated compound, made up of dust and sticks and fannings in the rear of New York stores, labelled with an Anglomaniac name, and soid as the choicent. Neither was it faced "tea—tea which frugal John Chinaman had used once in Cathay, then reafered and sent to America as best Bobes. This was a pure tea with a flavor, mild and persisted in antiquated once in Cathay, then reafered and sent to America as best boom in Ceylon was very rocent thing, such is the case, however. It is don't be case, however, it is such is the case, however, it is such is the case, however, it is such is the case, however, it is such is case, however, it is such in the case, however, it is such in the case, however, it is such is case, however, it is such in the case, and the case, however, it is such in the case, and the case, however, it is such in the case, and the case, it is such in the case, and the case, it is such in the case, and the case, it is such in the case, and the case, it is such in the case, and the case, it is such in the case, and the case, it is such in the case, and the case, it is such in the case, and the case, it is such in the case, and the case, it is such in the case, and in everything it was to receive the case, it is such in the case, and in everything it was to receive the case, it is such in the cas

ALL FROM CEVION.

AND CEVION MARCH I—Out of a junch of palms and of densert recreation past water-falls pouring into deepe chaems, and far above fettle valleys cicked in service of the palms and of densert recreated paddy falls.

From the part of the part of the palms and of densert recreated paddy falls.

From the part of the palms and far above fettle valleys cicked lines.

From the palms and of densert recreated paddy falls.

From the palms and of densert recreated paddy falls.

From the palms and mangaces, lik trees and guavas.

And as for flowers, whell you have shodolden-drows and searched post palms and mangaces, lik trees and guavas.

The think of the naturalist Haseful burrows and the palms and palms and the palms and the palms and the palms and p

eral excitement. I may escape punishment for telling tales out of school. Enumer Gondon,

FOR ILE CHINAMEN.

A Chinese Mospital in Breeklyn in Charge of a Chinese Bester,

The interest of the Chinese Embassy in this country a few years ago was aroused by the condition of their sick and destitute country-men in New York. The embassy made some efforts to establish a hospital here, but falled because there was no properly authorized physician who understood the Chinese language. That difficulty was not solved until last year, when there was graduated from the Long Island College Joseph C. Thoma, the first Chinaman graduated from an American medi-

Chinaman graduated from an American medical school.

Last November a number of people interested in the Chinese mission work took hold of the project. A meeting was held at which there were present representatives from sixteen oburches of New York. Brooklyn. and Jersey City. It was determined to provide a place where ill Chinamen could obtain proper treatment and care. There are about 8.000 Chinese in New York and the immediate victority, and not more than fifty of them are so situated as to possess comfortable bedies case of sickness. They live in small, poorly vontilisted besements and cellars, and can with the greatest difficulty be persuaded to enter the general hospitals. Chinese are particularly liable to pulmonary diseases. Their habits of life and the change from their native climate render consumption and phthisis the most prevalent diseases among them. Fifteen or twenty Chinese doors practise in Mott street. Their methods are as crude as their ways of life. Their decocitions are things to be wondered at and avoided. Lisards and bectles are their layoritie remedies. Fluid extracts of dogs tails and snakes are also used by them.

The Chinese Hospital Association was organized to fill the want, which was an opportunity for these abuses. The building at 56 Hioks street. Brooklyn, was hired, and Dr. Thoms was placed in charge. He is assisted by a Chinese nurse, who studies with him, and by three Chinese missionaries. Dr. C. E. Bruse of New York, Dr. R. Kornan of Jersey City, and Drs. N. B. Sizer and W. A. Little of Brooklyn are the attending starf. The association is made up of delegates from various churches in this and neighboring cities, and elects a lioard of the hospital is a three-story brick building. There are three wards one for ope bed, one for three are three wards one for ope bed, one for three are three wards one for ope bed, one for three are three wards one for ope bed, one for three are three wards one for ope bed, one for the attending the hospital has past on the most open of the hospital cal school.

Last November a number of people interest-

Wansaw. April 26.—Mr. Bichard Miller, a farmer and whole raiser, some sixteen miles southwest of this city, has an ewe that ou the third day of this month gave birth to a jamb. Both thrived linely util the 28d inst. when the same ewe save birth to three more lamberall of which ewe and four lambs, fourish as if nothing out of the ordinary had happened.

BIG PROFITS IN CIRCUSES.

CHANCE THAT BUFFALO BELL MAY ENTER THE BUSINESS Mr. John W. Marsitton Mas Bron Proper a Maif a Mile of a Name for the Shor

Comments on Circus Manny

Mr. John W. Hamilton, the well-known the-atrical manager and advance agent, thinks that the next man to build fame and fortune as a great North American showman may be as a great North American showman may be Buffale Bill. Mr. Cody's friends are earnessly endeavoring to pursuade him to enter the field and organize a circus and menageris the filke of which was never seen in this orany other country, and Buffale Bill has been predering over the suggestion. The idea of associating the famous scout with a colosial test exhibition originated in the fertile brain of Mr. Hamilton, who served an apprenticeously with the biggest kind of read shown, and invented the grand torchilght circus parades which have been worth tens of thousands of dollars to the Barnum and London shows. He also introduced a number of other now parades also introduced a number of other new perma-nent features into the business. He certainly knows all about the circus business, and speaks with as much right to confidence in his

speaks with as much right to confidence in his own opinions as any man can.

"I can duplicate all the features of the bond tent show in existence within the space of a year." observed Mr. Hamilton yesterdars.

"There never was a better opportunity for the introduction of new brains and ideas into the pursuit than there is now. All the men in the otreus line now are what are termed old-red showmen. They give twenty acts for every one they used to give, and that is all. Quantity, but never mind the quality, is the principle they act on. There is room for the display of enterprise, and if outside capitalism eiple they act on. There is room for the display of enterprise, and if cutside capitalists
only knew the great fortunes there are to be
made in circuses there would be many
of them anxious to put in their money.
Why, just think of making a profit is
a season of ferty weeks of, say from
\$400,000 to a round million on an invested capital of \$150,000! Isn't it amaxing? Well, you
may take my word for it these vast sums ary
made yearly. This tremendous business and
these dazzling results are controlled by asmall
colony of showmen, who are mainly remarkable for maintaining old ideas. Every season
they reap harvests of coin sufficient to provoke
a honte Oristo to tear out his hair with envy.
The profits of a theatrical season are pleayure
is comparison.

a Monte Cristo to tear out his hair with envy. The profits of a theatrical season are pleayune in comparison.

But, "said the reporter, "the public is under the impression that it costs two or three millions to start one of these big shows?"

"Eah! You have been reading the bills. These \$3,000,000 and \$1,000,000 circuses exist in the imagination only. There never was a bigger or more successful show in the country than the, Forepaugh show before Adam Forepaugh's death, and the whole concern paraphernalia, animals, grood will, and title, brought only \$145,000, and that price wouldn't have been baid had it not been that an English syndicate was bidding for it. Oh, no; \$200,000 is ample to start as show that will knock all oppesition into a cocked hat, and I have three genium now who stand ready each with a certified check for \$100,000 to bring into existence The Buffalo Bill Great American, European Circus, Monster Menagerie, and World Conquering Wild West Exhibition Combined.

"Are all circus owners rich men?"

"Rich? Well, I should any they were, "Mg. Hamilton replace. "Here, I'll give you a tew facts: It was not lenger ago than 1880 that stants in which a company was to disport in the hope of making a few dollars by charging a dime for

How & Cuahina's circus), with a twenty-took flow & Cuahina's circus), with a twenty-took tent, a hand organ, and a tank in which a water queen' was to disport in the hope of making a few dollars by charging a dime for admission, shortly afterward he secured a abit of the Baraum show and in two or three seasons was in a position to retire. He is reputed to be worth to-day \$650.000, hears, irms, Nathans, Smith, and George F. Bailey. Baraum's former parinter, returned after a few seasons with enough money to sink a ship, when I first went out with James A. Bailey he hadn't begun to make his pile. Now Mr. Balley is rated at a million and wants other millions. John Robinson of Cincinnati is a million and own a great deal of property in the West, and W. W. Cole, now retired, pessesses at least a million and a shalf. Baraum left an estate valued at \$5.000,000, and Adam Forepauch, the sturdiest old Roman of them all, owned a goodly fraction of the city of Philadelphia when he shuffled off. This will afterd you some idea of the money there is in the direus business.

"What about Buffalo Bill?"

"I had a long talk with him," said Mr. Hambley, when they had the Wild West show on fine my opinion, that there's millions in it. Nate Banisbury looks at in the same way. I want he may not be poportunity, and they will act on the idea, but I am certain that they will act on the idea, but I am certain that they will act on the idea, but I am easured their shility. It is my opinion, that Buffalo Bill must make the want her will act on the idea, and I measured their shility. It is my opinion that Buffalo Bill must make the want her will act on the idea, and in easured their shility. It is my opinion they must organize the new show on a scale of shlendor, free from the objectionable candy butcher, bogus balloon devices, and other stake and belittling features. Then, if men of shilty directed each department, they would sweet the country and drive the other shows into the narrowest possible territory.

MRS. GRANT'S REMINISCE

he Has Decided that They Shall Not Be Published During Her Lifetime. From the Boston Journal.

From the Boston Journal.

Mrs. Grant has concluded that she will not for the present at least, publish the "Reminiscences of Gen. Grant" upon which she has been werking for some time past. When she started upon the papers it was her purpose to first give them to a popular magazine, and then to be issued in book form. She now declares that she will not allow a line of what she has written to be put interpretable to the put into type. She save that she will complete her work as a record to be kent by her children, and a mass of material which would in any event have been withheld had her manuscript been printed has been added to the written chanters and the whole matter will be turned over to one of the sons for safe keeping. All of Gen. Grant's love letters and the most in the manuscript, Mrs. Grant will impose no restriction upon her children as to the disposition of the material after her death, but while she lives it is settled that the public will mee have her "Reminiscences."

An Unnocessary IC. From the Philadelphia Report,

Wasungeron. April 27.—During the recent visit of Jay Gould of New York and his daughter to this city they were taken through the Treasury building, and, of course, into the mosey from. There, as is usual, the guide gave them he opportunity of holding 21,000,000 in their hands. As Miss Gould held the money the Hibernian guide, who had no idea who the visitors were, remarked:

"Och, Miss aff yez only owned the lolkes ay that now, yez wouldn't be nadin' to worry about where yez would be getting your sphring wraps at ahl, at ahl."



Let's get married. We can have a cosey little home and pay for everything in it when convenient by going to

193 to 205 PARK ROW, N. Y.